USPENSKIY, G.N., burovik-novator; BANATOV, V.P., burovik-novator; KOLYUBAKIN, N.L., burovik-novator; MAL'TSEV, I.A., burovik-novator.

[Results of using the two-hole drilling method] Rezul'taty primeneniia dvukhstvol'nogo metoda bureniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry, 1953. 130 p. (MLRA 7:5)

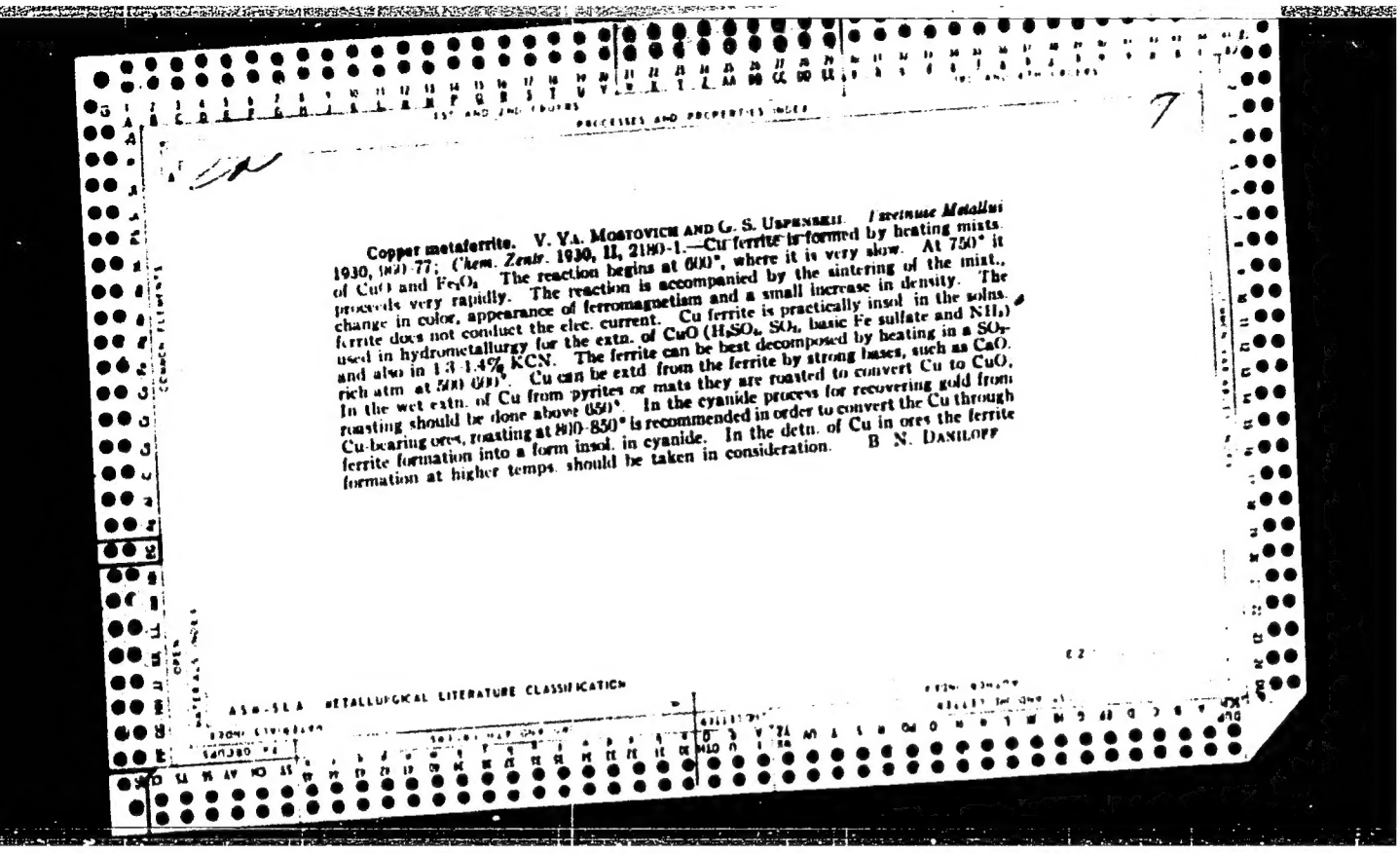
1. Trest Stavropol'burneft' (for Uspenskiy, Banatov, Kolyubakin, Mal'tsev). (Petroleum--Well-boring)

USPENSKIY, G.N.; VOINOV, L.G.; SUTUGIN, P.K.

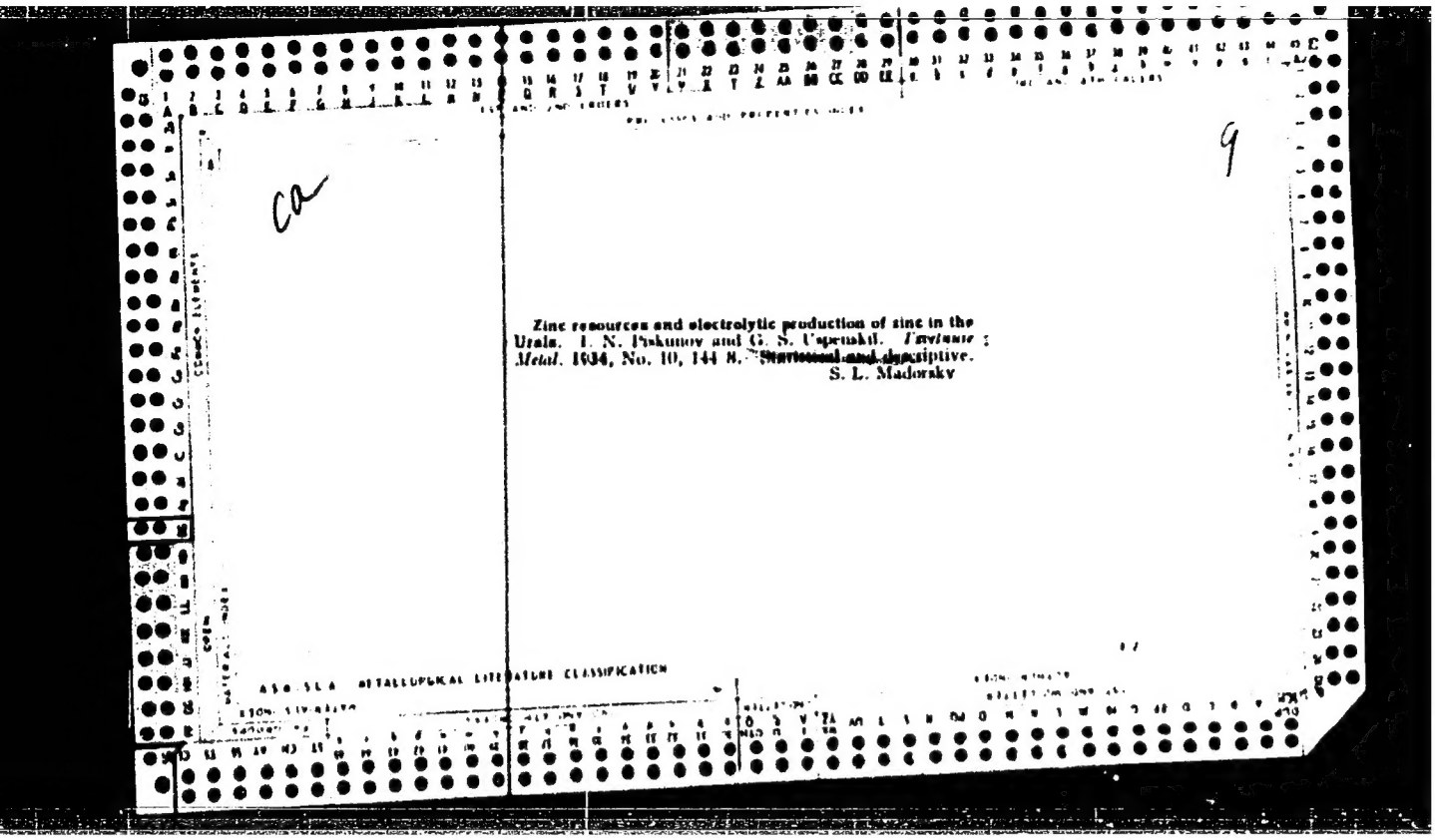
Operation of No. 9 bit in the drilling of deep wells at high working pressure. Trudy KNII NP no.17:3-11 '62.
(MIRA 17:8)

DOBROCHAYEVA, D.M. [Dobrochaieva, D.M.] , kand. biolog, nauk; LYALITSKAYA, S.D. [Lyalits'ka, S.D.]; PARKHOMENKO, V.V.; SOKUR, I.T., kand. biolog. nauk; USPENSKIY, G.O. [Uspens'kiy, H.O.]; SVECHNIKOVA, N.I. [Svechnikova, N.I.], red.; KLOKOVA, S.M., tekhn.red.; HERBENETS', P.P., tekhn. red.

[In Ukrainian preserves] Po zapovidnykh mistsiakh Ukrainy. Kyiv, Vyd-vo TsK LKSMU "Molod'", 1960. 207 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Ukraine—Natural history)



Copper metaferrite. V. Ya. Mostovich and G. S. Uspenskii. *Tsvetnye Metally* 1930, 1003-77; *Chem. Zentr.* 1930, II, 2180-1.—Cu ferrite is formed by heating mixts. of CuO and Fe_2O_3. The reaction begins at 600°, where it is very slow. At 750° it proceeds very rapidly. The reaction is accompanied by the sintering of the mixt., change in color, appearance of ferromagnetism and a small increase in density. The ferrite does not conduct the elec. current. Cu ferrite is practically insol. in the solns. used in hydrometallurgy for the extn. of CuO (H_2SO_4, SO_2, basic Fe sulfate and NH_3) and also in 1.3-1.4% KCN. The ferrite can be best decomposed by heating in a SO_2-rich atm. at 500-600°. Cu can be extd. from the ferrite by strong bases, such as CaO. In the wet extn. of Cu from pyrites or mats they are roasted to convert Cu to CuO, roasting should be done above 650°. In the cyanide process for recovering gold from Cu-bearing ores, roasting at 800-850° is recommended in order to convert the Cu through ferrite formation into a form insol. in cyanide. In the detn. of Cu in ores the ferrite formation at higher temps. should be taken in consideration. B. N. Daniloff



Zinc resources and electrolytic production of zinc in the Urals. I. N. Fiskunov and G. S. Ugrumskii. *Tsvetnye Metall.* 1934, No. 10, 144 S. Statistical and descriptive.
S. L. Madorsky

USPENSKIY, I.; KRAVETS, V.

Abroad. Avt.transp. 42 no.3:59-61 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

L 45413-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACCESSION NR: AP5011491 UR/0348/65/000/001/0019/0020

23
22
B

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, I.

TITLE: Aerial distribution of granulated preparations

SOURCE: Zashchita rasteniy ot vrediteley i bolezney, no. 1, 1965, 19-20

TOPIC TAGS: pesticide, grain size, air flow, aerobiology/ DDT granule, An 2 aircraft

ABSTRACT: Data from experimentation with various granulated DDT specimens over the taiga forests of Western Siberia are presented. The preparations were made at the experimental plant NIUIF by the methods developed at the laboratory of insecti- and fungicides VNIIKhSZR. The airplane An-2 with either an underwing or a fuselage distributor was used. Granules of over 250 μ were found to drop with a constant acceleration, along steeper trajectories, and faster than the finer sizes. They are little affected by air currents and flight elevation and penetrate forest foilage of any density. Experimental results supporting these findings are tabulated. The width of the distribution of granules proved smaller than that of dust-size particles and was not affected by the location of the distributor on the airplane. The distribution of granulated DDT across the width of a single strip is shown in Fig. 1

Card 1/3

USPENSKIY, I.

New preparations. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.1:36-37 '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Starshiy inzh. Respublikanskoy kontory po optovoy torgovle khozyaystvennymi tovarami Ministerstva torgovli RSFSR.

BELYAYEVA, Klavdiya Pavlovna; USPENSKIY, I.A., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.red.

[Paint materials for finishing articles of wood] Lakokrasochnye materialy dlia otdelki izdelii iz dereva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1960. 73 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Wood finishing) (Paint materials)

VORONTSOV, Il'ya Il'ich [deceased]; USPENSKIY, I.A., red.[deceased]; FLANTSBOYM, B.M., red.; LUR'YE, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of organic dyes]Proizvodstvo organicheskikh krasitelei. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1962. 544 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Dyes and dyeing)

UTKIN, I.A. [deceased]; KURSKAYA, M.A.; FEDORUK, N.I.

Conditions of the origin and course of mitosis in the corneal epithelium of mice in vitro. TSitologiia 4 no.1:27-31 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy tsitologii i tsitokhimii Instituta radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(CELL DIVISION (BIOLOGY)) (CORNEA)

USPENSKIY, I.A., inzhener, redaktor; PAPMEL', S.V., redaktor; LEVINA, T.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Preparing a motorcycle for competition] Podgotovka mototsikla k sorevnovaniiam. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1954. 174 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Motorcycles)

USPENSKIY, I., inzhener; Shchepin, A., inzhener.

A book needing improvement: "Trucks." IA. Nesvitskii. Reviewed by I. Uspenskii and A. Shchepin. Avt.transp.32 no.10:39 O '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Motor trucks) (Nesvitskii, Ia.)

USPENSKIY, I.A., inzhener.

Attaching motors to bicycles. [Trudy] MVTU no.61:84-92 '55.
(Bicycles and tricycles) (MIRA 9:6)

USPENSKIY, I.A., inzh., red.; PAPMEL', S.V., red.; MANINA, M.P., tekhn.red.

[Preparing motorcycles for competitions] Podgotovka mototsiklov k sorevnovaniiam. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1957. 206 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Motorcycles)

USPENSKIY, I.I.

Assortment of poisonous chemicals for 1964. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.5:41-42 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Starshiy inzh. Respublikanskoy kontory po optovoy torgovle khozyaystvennymi tovarami Ministerstva torgovli RSFSR.

USPENSKIY, I.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Fuel economy in automobiles during acceleration. Avt. i trakt.prom. no.8:9-12 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Zhdanova
(Automobiles--Fuel consumption)

PARKHILOVSKIY, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; USPENSKIY, I.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Determining the curve radius of brake spring leaves in the free state. Avt.i trakt.prom. no.4:18-22 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Gor'kovskiy avtozavod imeni Molotova, Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Zhdanova.
(Brakes)

USPENSKIY, I.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Review of I.G. Parkhilovskii's book "Automobile leaf springs (design, theory and calculation)." Avt.i trakt.prom. no.5:46-47 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Zhdanova.
(Automobiles--Springs)

USPENSKIY, I.N.

"On the Propagation of Waves in Stratified Media During the Occurrence of Nonsymmetrical Tangents and Other Types of Influence." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A.A. Zhdanov, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 17, Apr 55)

SO: Sum.No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

SOV/124-57-5-5913

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 5, p 128 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Petrashen', G. I., Uspenskiy, I. N.

TITLE: On the Propagation of Waves in Multilayered Isotropic Elastic Media. Part I. (O rasprostranenii voln v sloisto-izotropnykh uprugikh sredakh. I)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. LGU, 1956, Nr 208, pp 58-141

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate wave fields in multilayered isotropic media, wherein the wave fields are generated by various concentrated sources. To begin with, solutions are set up for prob'ems relating to the moments in time at which the direct waves have not yet reached the boundary of the medium which is closest to the wave source. These are the problems for an infinite or semi-infinite medium wherein the wave source is situated at the boundary of the medium. The authors examine: 1) a boundary-parallel force, a boundary-normal force, and a center of rotation, all located on the free surface and inside one of the component layers; 2) a concentrated action such as that of a radially directed tangential-force field; and 3) a center of pressure inside one of the component layers. In addition, the basic

Card 1/3

On the Propagation of Waves in Multilayered Isotropic Elastic Media. Part I

wave-propagation problems involved are set forth. It is noted that the general solution to the problem proves to be extremely cumbersome for analytical purposes. However, real practical significance is had by the wave fields for only a certain finite period of time, a period which starts as of the moment at which the effect of the source first becomes operative. It is expedient, therefore, to set up solutions that allow for the successive reflections and refractions which the propagating waves incur at the system boundaries. In order to set up these solutions, it proves necessary to utilize the solutions to two auxiliary problems: 1) the problem of the reflection and refraction of waves at the boundary surface of two semi-infinite media in rigid contact with each other, and 2) the problem of the reflection of waves from the free boundary of a semi-infinite medium. Solutions of these two auxiliary problems are given for cases of axisymmetric, tangential, and rotational forces, and formulas are worked out for calculating the displacements in cases of wave propagation in two-, three-, and four layered systems, respectively. A method is adduced for setting up the formulas for a wave following any conceivable path in an n-layered medium, and all the auxiliary expressions needed for setting up such formulas are included. The authors explain briefly how to use the stationary-phase method of evaluating the principal portions of the displacement field of reflected and frontal waves in the vicinity of the wave fronts, and they

On the Propagation of Waves in Multilayered Isotropic Elastic Media, Part I

evolve formulas for such evaluations. The problem of recording these waves on broad-band and frequency-type recorders is discussed also. Bibliography: 12 references.

K. I. Ogurtsov

Card 3/3

USPENSKIY, I.N.

124-11-13091

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p. 116 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ogurtsov, K. I., Uspenskiy, I. N., Yermilova, N.I.

TITLE: Quantitative Investigations of the Propogation of Waves in Simple Elastic Media. (Nekotoryye kolichestvennyye issledovaniya po raspostraneniyu voln v prosteyshykh uprugikh sredakh.)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. dinam. teorii raspostr. seysmich. voln. 1. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1957, pp 296-365

ABSTRACT: A study of the displacement field near wave fronts occurring in an unlimited elastic medium or in an elastic semispace and caused by different types of sources. Results are shown for computations of the wave intensities for a number of relationships of the elastic parameters of the medium.

The calculated data show that the ratio of the intensities of longitudinal and transverse waves is indirectly proportional to the ratio of the respective wave velocities, and that the relative intensity of conic waves (as compared to longitudinal and transverse waves) grows with the increase of the velocity ratio. Waves of the types PS or SB,

Card 1/2

124-11-13091

Quantitative Investigations of the Propogation of Waves in Simple Elastic Media. (Continued)

which are reflected from the free surface, are always shown to be less intense than direct waves.

(A. V. Manukhov)

Card 2/2

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, No. 6, pp. 35-36, # 5798

AUTHORS: Pogonyaylo, G. G., Uspenskiy, I. N.

TITLE: Some Investigations of Waves Repeatedly Reflected by an Overlying Boundary

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. dinamich. teorii rasprostr. seysmich. voln. 2, Leningrad, Leningr. un-t, 1959, pp. 37-51

TEXT: The intensities of repeatedly-reflected waves were investigated for an ideally-elastic medium, when the waves had been subjected to additional reflection from the boundary of a low-frequency zone - $\tilde{p}_1^* p_1 p_1 p_0$ (the indices 0 and 1 correspond to the low-frequency zone and the stratum under it) or from the ground surface - $\tilde{p}_1^* p_0 p_0 p_1 p_1 p_0$. The intensities of the waves $\tilde{p}_1^* p_1 p_1 p_0$ and $\tilde{p}_1^* p_0 p_0 p_1 p_1 p_0$ are compared with the intensity of the singly-reflected wave $\tilde{p}_1 p_1 p_0$. It turned out that: 1) the vertical component of the waves $\tilde{p}_1^* p_1 p_1 p_0$ and $\tilde{p}_1^* p_0 p_0 p_1 p_1 p_0$ is comparable in magnitude with the vertical component of $\tilde{p}_1 p_1 p_0$; 2) the intensities of $\tilde{p}_1^* p_1 p_1 p_0$ and $\tilde{p}_1^* p_0 p_0 p_1 p_1 p_0$ are determined in the main by

Card 1/2

Some Investigations of Waves Repeatedly Reflected by an Overlying Boundary

the ratio V_{p_o}/V_{p_1} of the longitudinal wave velocities. For $V_{p_o}/V_{p_1} \leq 0.3$, the waves $\widetilde{p_1^*}p_1p_1p_o$ must be more intense, and for $V_{p_o}/V_{p_1} > 0.3$, they must be less intense than $\widetilde{p_1^*}p_op_op_1p_1p_o$; 3) the influence of the waves $\widetilde{p_1^*}p_1p_1p_o$ and $\widetilde{p_1^*}p_op_op_1p_1p_o$ on the main reflection recording may weaken or intensify the main reflection in dependence on the depth of a shot. The comparison of the computational and experimental materials on multiple waves, which were obtained by the Siberian expedition of the Geophysical Institute of the AS USSR in 1953-1954, yields quantitative coincidence. There are 8 references.

O. G. Shamina

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

USPENSKIY, I.N.; OGURTSOV, K.I.

Focused sources in a transversal-isotropic elastic medium. Vop. din. teor. raspr. seism. voln no.6:75-83 '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Elasticity) (Seismic waves)

USPENSKIY, I.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Characteristics of a regulated suspension. Avt. prom. 30 no.8: 32-36 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

USPENSKIY, I.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHURTYGIN, K.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Loads on the wheel rim of motor vehicles. Avt. prom. 30 no.11: 31-33 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni A.A. Zhdanova.

NABOKOV, V.A.; SADOVNIKOV, A.I.; USPENSKIY, I.V.

Use of a granulated type DDT preparation in the control of the vectors of tick-borne encephalitis. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.4:476-480 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz otdela entomotoksikologii i dezinsektsii (zav. - prof. V.A. Nabokov) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) i Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota (nachal'nik - general-leytenant inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoy sluzhby N.A. Zakharov).

NABOKOV, V.A.; SADOVNIKOV, A.I.; USPENSKIY, I.V. Prinimali uchastiye; LARYUKHIN, M.A.; KRIVTSOVA, Ye.N.; YERSHOVA, T.S.; KISH, S.S.; ORLOVA, G.N.

Use of a helicopter for spraying foci of tick encephalitis in forests. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.1:64-68 Ja-F '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Otdeleniye toksikologii i bor'by s chlenistonogimi (zav. - prof. V.A. Nabokov) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I.Martsinovskogo (direktor - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) i Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Grazhdanskogo Vozdushnogo Flota, Moskva. 2. Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (for Laryukhin, Krivtsova, Yershova). 3. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Grazhdanskogo Vozdushnogo Flota (for Kish, Orlova).

NABOKOV, V.A.; TURICH, M.L.; MITROFANOV, A.M.; USPENSKIY, I.V.

Use of sorptive powdered desiccants in the control of arthropods; a preliminary report. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.5:516-518 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I.Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

1

USPENSKIY, I.V.

Characteristics of the toxic action of the granular form of the preparation DDT. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.4:462-467 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Otdeleniya toksikologii i bor'by s entomologami Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I.Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva. Submitted November 6, 1964.

USPENSKIY, I.V.

Results of the application of granular DDT in a focus of tick-borne encephalitis in the early spring. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no. 5:544-549 S-O '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Entomologicheskiy otdel Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva. Submitted November 17, 1964.

BAKANOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich; BURMAN, Mark Yefimovich; SOLNTSEVA, Nina Vasil'yevna; BYCHKOV, B.K., inzh., retsenzent; USPENSKIY, I.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; SHAMBORANT, G.G., spets. red.; KRUGLOVA, G.I., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on starch and molasses production]Spravochnik po krakhmalo-patochnomu proizvodstvu. 2 izd. perer. i dop. Pod red. M.E.Burmana. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1962. 478 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Starch) (Molasses)

USPENSKIY, K., gvardii podpolkovnik

Decontamination of tanks. Voen.vest. 39 no.8:15-17 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Tanks (Military science))
(Decontamination (From gases, chemicals, etc.))

USPENSKIY, K., gvardii podpolkovnik

Training in the use of individual methods of defense against chemicals. Voen. vest. 40 no.11:50-51 N '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(Chemical warfare--Safety measures)

USPENSKIY, K., podpolkovnik

Detection of radiation and chemicals. Voen.vest. 40 no.2:40-43 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Radioactivity) (Chemical warfare)

SOV/76-33-9-24/37

5(4) 21(10)

AUTHORS: Smirnov, N. G., Uspenskiy, K. A.

TITLE: Experimental Determination of the Weakening Coefficients of γ-Radiation in Cylindrical Emitters

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 9, pp 2036 - 2039 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The determination of the radiation dose (CR) of cylindrical liquid-γ-emitters used in physico-chemical laboratories is difficult since there are no data available in publications on the self-scattering of γ-quanta in emitters (E). The weakening coefficient (WC) in cylindrical (E) was determined by experiment. Further, the (CR) of (E) with various radii (6-20 cm), but constant total activity was measured, the (E) being celluloid cylinders filled with Co^{60} solution (Fig 1). Measurements were made in a γ-roentgenometer within the range 0.001-50 r/h. The results (Fig 2) show that under the given conditions (CR) drops as the (E)-radius increases. It followed from a comparison of the resultant values of (WC) with the values of the coefficients of selfabsorption which had been obtained by Dixon (Ref 5) (Table) that neglection of the self-scattering in cylindrical (E) leads to a considerable reduction of the (CR)-values. Besides, it resulted that (WC) does not depend on the distance from the axis of the cylindrical

Card 1/2

Experimental Determination of the Weakening Coefficients of γ-Radiation in Cylindrical Emitters SOV/76-33-9-24/37

(E). There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 28, 1959

Card 2/2

USPENSKIY, K.F.

GUTTSAYT, B.L.; MOISEYEVA, Ye.N.; POLCHANINOV, L.I.; RASSADINA, K.A.; SAVICH, V.P.; USPENSKIY, K.F.

Perfume lichens; on creative collaboration between the section of sporogenous plants of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and the "Severnoe siianie" Perfume Factory. Trudy Bot.inst.Ser.2 no.10:385-392 '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Lichens) (Perfumery) (Resinoids)

1. USPENSKIY, K.M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Science

7. System of computing and evaluating students' success in physics. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1951

9. Monthly list of Russian Accessions, February, 1953. Unclassified. Library of Congress.

UKPENSKIY, K.M.

Homework of students in the sixth and seventh grade of secondary schools following the teacher's assignment. Fiz.v shkole 14 no.1:38-44 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Moskva, 7-ya srednyaya shkola. (Physics--Study and teaching)

USPENSKIY, L.; BALABANOV, V.

[Our airplanes] Nashi samolety. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo detskoi lit-ry M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1959. 30 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Airplanes--Juvenile literature)

USPENSKIY, L.

Determining synthetic fibers in textiles. Sov. torg. no.9:34-35 S '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

USPENSKIY, L., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Quantitative analysis of semiwoolen fabrics. Sov.torg. no.5:45-46 My '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Textile industry--Testing)

USPENSKIY, L. K., Cand Tech Sci, "Qualitative and quantitative determination of natural and chemical fibers in textile products." Leningrad, 1961 (Min of Trade RSFSR, Leningrad Inst of Soviet Trade im F. Engel'ya). (KL, 3-61, 221).

ARKHIPOVA, T.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PETRZHIK, G.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; USPENSKIY, L.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Increasing the resistance to abrasion of rayon staple fabrics having a crease- and shrinkage-resistant finish. Tekst.prom. 22 no.6:65-67 Je '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (TsNIBKhI).

(Textile finishing)

KEIRIM-MARKUS, I.B.; MARKELOV, V.V.; NIKIFOROV, V.I.; USPENSKIY, L.N.

Universal scintillation dosimeter. Atom.energ. 4 no.2:218-219 F '58.
(Scintillation counters) (MIRA 11:4)

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9.6150

S/120/60/000/005/007/051
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Keirim-Markus, I.B., Lushchikhin, A.M., Markelov, V.V. and Uspenskiy, L.N.

TITLE: Universal Scintillation Radiometer РУС-3 (RUS-3)
Note I. The Measuring Unit

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No. 5, pp. 35 - 40

TEXT: The following requirements were taken into account in the design of the instrument: 1) small size, light weight and portability; 2) the instrument should be supplied from 110 - 220 V mains as well as from batteries or accumulators; 3) the measuring meter and the electronic circuits should produce an error of not more than ± 30%; 4) the measuring range should extend from 1/2 to 100; 5) the instrument should not be affected by atmospheric or climatic conditions. The resulting instrument is illustrated in the detailed circuit diagram of Fig. 1. The input device of the instrument is a photomultiplier which is connected to the electronic unit by means of a cable having a length of about 1 m. The multiplier is followed by an emitter-follower pre-amplifier, based on a

Card 1/4

S/120/60/000/005/007/051
E192/E382

Universal Scintillation Radiometer RUS-3. Note I. The Measuring Unit

high-frequency transistor (cut-off frequency of 60 Mc/s). The emitter-follower is followed by an amplifier-shaper circuit based on transistors $\Pi\Pi_2$ and $\Pi\Pi_3$. The first transistor acts as the pulse amplifier, while the second transistor performs the shaping of the pulse. The presence of the resistor in the emitter of $\Pi\Pi_2$ ensures that the amplifier is stable.

The output pulse obtained from the shaping stage has a duration of about 10 μs and its amplitude is 7 V (when the supply voltage is 8 V). The shaping stage is followed by an integrating circuit which is preceded by an emitter-follower (transistor $\Pi\Pi_4$). The integrating circuit has three different capacitances which correspond to the ranges of 30, 300 and 3 000 pulses/sec. The circuit is followed by another transistor stage which is connected to a microammeter which indicates directly the number of pulses per second. The upper portion of the diagram in Fig. 1 illustrates the supply sources for the instrument. The

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E192/E382

Universal Scintillation Radiometer RUS-3. Note I. The Measuring Unit

photomultiplier requires a stable voltage of 1200 V. This potential is obtained from an oscillator based on a transistor, type П3-Б (P3-V), and a suitable transformer. This oscillator operates satisfactorily even with input voltages as low as 3 V. The current taken by it (at 3 V) is about 81 mA. The supply voltage produced by the generator changes by about 3% when the input voltage is changed from 3 to 10 V. It can be seen that the instrument can be supplied with battery voltages from 3 to 12 V; as regards the mains voltage, this can vary from 80 to 250 V. In order to cover this range of AC voltages it is advised that a ferroresonant stabiliser followed by a rectifier be employed. In such a system it is possible to reduce the voltage changes to about 8 V when the input varies from 80 to 250 V. Constructionally, the instrument is in the form of small units which can easily be withdrawn and repaired or replaced by new units. The overall weight of the instrument with a set of batteries is about 3 kg. A photograph of the

Card 3/4

85339

S/120/60/000/005/007/051
E192/E382

Universal Scintillation Radiometer RUS-3. Note I. The Measuring Unit

instrument is given in Fig. 2. The authors express their gratitude to G.M. Skachov for taking part in the construction of the instrument. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: August 13, 1959

Card 4/4

KEYRIM-MARKUS, I.B.; MARKELOV, V.V.; USPENSKIY, L.N.

Method of simultaneous control of pollution of surfaces with α- and β-substances. Med.rad. 5 no.10:68-72 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(RADIATION--MEASUREMENT)

KEIRIM-MARKUS, I. B.; MAREY, A. N.; USPENSKIY, L. N.; YAKOVLEV, A. S.
YARTSEV, Ye. I.

Rapid method for the intravital determination of Sr^{90} in human and animal organisms. Med. rad. no.12:51-55 '61.
(MIRA 15:7)

(STRONTIUM—ISOTOPES) (RADIOACTIVITY--MEASUREMENT)

20689

S/120/61/000/001/027/062
E032/E114

26.2246

AUTHORS: Keirim-Markus, I.B., Lushchikhin, A.M., Markelov, V.V., and Uspenskiy, L.N.

TITLE: The Universal Scintillation Radiometer PYC-3 (RUS-3). II. γ- and β-Probes

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.1, pp.86-91

TEXT: The first part of this paper is given in Ref.5. In accordance with the design specifications for the PYC-3 (RUS-3) radiometer, the dose-rate range of the instrument should be 1-250 μr/sec. This corresponds to a γ-ray flux between 1.6×10^3 and 4×10^3 γ quanta/cm^{2}sec. In order to achieve the required accuracy of ± 30% at the lower limit, it is necessary to record about 10 pulses over a time interval of $\tau = RC = 3$ sec. It follows that the minimum recorded counting rate should be about 3 pulses/sec and the efficiency of the probe with a 1 cm^2 screen should be about 0.2%. Such a low efficiency can be achieved with an inorganic crystal of about 0.1 cm^3, or a larger organic crystal. For practical reasons a polycrystalline stilbene screen (phosphor), 25 mm in diameter and about 150 mg/cm^2 thick, was used. The screen

Card 1/5

20689
S/120/61/000/001/027/062
E032/E114

The Universal Scintillation Radiometer [illegible]-3 (RUS-3).
II. γ- and β-Probes

was produced by compressing stilbene powder under a pressure of 700-800 kg/cm^2 at 100 °C. The design of the γ counter head is shown in Fig.2. The counter head consists of a cylindrical steel envelope 10 which serves as a magnetic and electrostatic screen for the [illegible]-25 (FEU-25) photomultiplier 9. The lid 17 can be rotated and carries a standard specimen of Tl^{204} which has a half-life of about 4 years. By rotating the lid the standard specimen can be brought to face the phosphor 20 through a special aperture in the plate 13. The standard source is used to check the operation of the instrument. The β-probe is illustrated in Fig.5. The phosphor 24 is again made of stilbene and has a thickness of 40 mg/cm^2 and a total area of 100 cm^2. It is mounted on the conical light guide 20 which connects it to the [illegible]-29 (FEU-29) photomultiplier 15. The stilbene screen (phosphor) is covered by a synthetic film with an evaporated layer of aluminium 27, having a total thickness of 4.5 mg/cm^2. The probe is calibrated by means of a standard Tl^{204} specimen 17 which is

Card 2/5

S/120/61/000/001/027/062
E032/E114

The Universal Scintillation Radiometer PYC -3 (RUS-3).
II. γ- and β-Probes

located in the ring 18 . By rotating the ring the standard specimen can be brought to face an aperture in the conical part of the envelope 19 and irradiate a small auxiliary stilbene screen deposited on the conical part of the light guide 20 . With the screen 26 in position, the β-probe can be used to monitor weak γ-ray fields from about 0.02 μr/sec. When the screen is removed, the device can be used to record β-ray fluxes between 0.15 and 80 $\beta/cm^2 sec$. When used in conjunction with a suitable specimen collector, it can be used to determine the concentration of β- and γ-active gases in air in the range 10^{-10} to 5×10^{-8} C/ℓ (L.M. Mikhaylov and A.D. Turkin, Ref.12). The β-probe has a β/γ ratio of 50-80. An α-probe and a neutron probe will be described in a subsequent paper. Acknowledgements are made to N.A. Sergeyev for help in the experiments and the preparation of the paper, and to A.A. Vasil'yev who took part in the construction of the probes. There are 5 figures and 14 references: 9 Soviet, 4 English and 1 German.
Card 3/5

20689

S/120/61/000/001/027/062
E032/E114

The Universal Scintillation ....

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1959

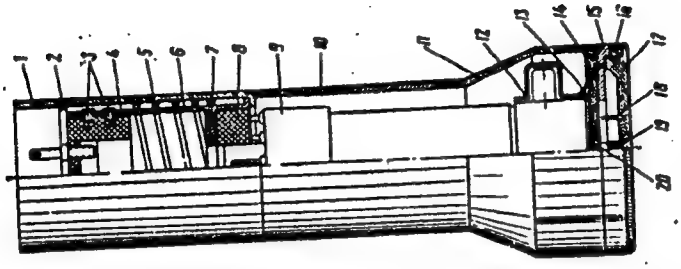


Fig.2

Card 4/5

The Universal Scintillation .....

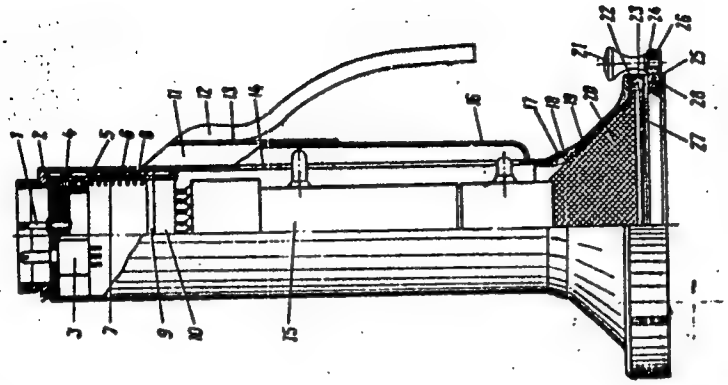


Fig.5

Card 5/5

S/560/62/000/012/005/014
I063/I263

AUTHORS: Keirim-Markus, I.B., Kovalev, Ye.Ye., and Uspenskiy, L.N.

TITLE: Measurements of the radiation doses in the second, fourth and fifth cosmic ship satellites

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli, no.12, Moscow, 1962, 47-50

TEXT: The orbits of these ship satellites passed below the earth's radiation belts, at a distance of 180 to 340 km. from its surface. The only sources of penetrating radiation were therefore: 1) the primary cosmic radiation; 2) the radiation of the solar outbursts. The integral radiation doses were measured with luminescent dosemeters (I.P.Belov, K.C.Kalugin, J.B.Keirim-Marcus et al., Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 74, 1959), photodosemeters (J.B.Keirim-Markus, A.P.Pesotskaya, Sbornik radiometricheskikh i dozimetricheskikh metodik, Medgiz, 1959, p.311) and others. A component analysis of the radiation was performed by means of lead and aluminium filters. A mean daily dose of 6-10 m rad was recorded. This result is

Card 1/2

S/560/62/000/012/005/014
I063/I263

Measurements of the radiation doses...

in full accordance with the calculated value of the primary cosmic radiation (V.I.Ivanov, I.B.Kéirim-Markus, Ye.Ye.Kovalev, Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli, no.12, p.35). No solar outburst radiation was observed, but a Bremsstrahlung of about 1000 keV was registered in the second ship, apparently due to a flight within the external radiation belt of the earth. There is 1 table.

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1961

Card 2/2

USPENSKIY, L. N., KEYRIM-MARKUS, I. B., KORNEYEV, V. T., MARKELOV, V. V.,

"The measurement of tissue doses of neutrons behind reactor shielding"

report to be submitted for the Symposium on Biological Effects of Neutron Irradiations (IAEA), Upton Long Island, N. Y., 7-11 Oct 63.

L 19447-63 EWT(l)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/FCC(w)/FS(v)-2/FCS/BDS/ES(a)/ES(j)/ES(c)/ES(k)/ES(s)-2/ES(t)-2/ES(v)/EEO-2 AEDC/AFFTC/ASD/AFMDC/ESD-3/APGC/SSD Pb-4/Pi-4/Pt-4/Po-4/Pe-4/Pq-4 TT/A/WH/AR/RD/K/DD

ACCESSION NR: AT3006866 S/2560/63/000/015/0102/0103

AUTHOR: Keirim-Markus, I. B.; Kovalev, Ye. Ye.; Sergeyeva, N. A.; Uspenskiy, L. N.

TITLE: Measurement of doses of radiation received by Yu. A. Gagarin and G. S. Titov during the first space flights

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Iskusst. sputniki Zemli, no. 15, 1963, 102-103

TOPIC TAGS: radiation dosimeter, ILK dosimeter, IFKN photodosimeter, proton, neutron, Gamma radiation, thermoluminescent glass

ABSTRACT: Cosmonauts Gagarin and Titov carried ILK luminescent dosimeters in the breast pockets of their oversuits. Each cosmonaut carried three dosimeters with 3.2-mm Al filters, three with 1.3-mm Pb filters, and one without a filter. The dosimeter readings for Gagarin were: 2.9, 2.4, and 1.3 mrad for Al filters; 0.8, 2.2, and 3.0 mrad for Pb filters; and 1.6 mrad without a filter. The readings for Titov were: 12.0, 12.4, and 15.0 mrad for Al filters; 8.0, 10.0, and 8.0 mrad for Pb filters; and 12.0 mrad without a filter. Control dosimeters on the ground registered 0.5—0.6 mrad per diem.

Card 1/2

L 19447-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3006866

2

The two cosmonauts also carried IFKN photodosimeters for the detection of neutron and γ-radiation in special pockets located on the belt of the inner suit. In addition, Titov carried a thermoluminescent glass for the registration of γ-rays and high-energy protons (from 0.1 to 10^6 rad) in a breast pocket. Bremsstrahlung with an energy of 10^5 ev was recorded for Titov. The dose of primary cosmic radiation for the two cosmonauts was 0.4—0.6 mrad per orbit. The similarity of results in the two flights indicates that primarily cosmic radiation was received and that solar flares had little effect. Assuming the RBE to be 7, the absorbed dose received by Titov did not exceed 60 mber. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Jul62 DATE ACQ: 29Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 19451-63 EWT(l)/FCC(w)/FS(v)-2/BDS/ES(a)/ES(j)/ES(c)/ES(k)/ES(t)-2/EEO-2/ES(v) AFFTC/ASD/AMD/AFMDC/ESD-3 Pb-4/Pi-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Pe-4 TT/A/AR/RD/K/DD
ACCESSION NR: AP3007350 S/0293/63/001/001/0179/0181

AUTHOR: Keirim-Markus, I. B.; Sergeyeva, N. A.; Uspenskiy, L. N.

TITLE: Doses of radiation absorbed by Nikolayev and Popovich during their group flight

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 1, no. 1, 1963, 179-181

TOPIC TAGS: radiation dosimeter, ILK dosimeter, DKP-50 dosimeter, IKS dosimeter, IFKN photodosimeter, space flight, RBE, bremsstrahlung

ABSTRACT: In addition to ILK dosimeters, Nikolayev and Popovich carried DKP-50 (2 to 50 r) dosimeters in special pockets located on their right hip, large glass IKS dosimeters (for detection of γ-rays and high-energy protons in the 0.02 to 2 x 10^6 rad range) in special abdominal pouches of their oversuits, and IFKN photodosimeters with NIKFI photoplates of the "R" and "Ya" types (for the detection of heavy charged particles and products of nuclear interaction). Absorbed doses were too small to be registered by the DKP-50 or the small IKS glass dosimeters. Average dosimeter readings in mrad for other instruments are shown in Table 1 of the Enclosure. For the

Card 1/2

L 19451-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3007350

2

calculation of absorbed doses in biological tissue, a correction factor of 1.15 was applied to the ILK and IFKN readings and 1.1 to the IKS reading. Absorbed doses in tissue mrad are shown in Table 2. The average absorbed dose in tissue mrad/hr was 0.65 ±0.03 for Vostok-3 and 0.65 ±0.07 for Vostok-4 as compared with 0.36 for the second orbital spaceship and 0.4 for Vostok-2. The bremsstrahlung for Nikolayev and Popovich was 0.07 to 0.08 mrad/hr, while Titov's was 0.17 to 0.23 mrad/hr. Nikolayev's total bremsstrahlung dose with quantum energies of 200 to 500 Kev was 8 ±4 mrad. IFKN data indicate that the upper limit for absorbed doses of thermal neutrons was 5×10^7 neutrons/cm^2 while the upper limit for intermediate and fast neutrons in spaceship cabins was 10^7 neutrons/cm^2. Assuming an RBE factor of 7, the absorbed tissue dose received by the cosmonauts during flight becomes 0.43 ber for Nikolayev and 0.32 ber for Popovich. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Oct62 DATE ACQ: 21Oct63 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

KEIRIM-MARKUS, I.B.; KORNEYEV, V.T.; MARKELOV, V.V.; USPENSKIY, L.N.

Measuring the tissue doses of neutrons outside the reactor shielding.
Atom. energ. 15 no.5:386-393 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

BOCHVAR, I. A.; VASIL'YEVA, A. A.; KEIRIM-MARKUS, I. B.; PROSINA, T. I.; SERGEYEVA, N. A.; USPENSKIY, L. N.

Tissue dose of cosmic radiation taken in by V. F. Bykovskii and V. V. Nikolaeva-Tereshkova during their joint orbital flight. Kosm.issl. 2 no. 2:304-306 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

KEIRIM-MARKUS, I.B.; SERGEYEVA, N.A.; USPENSKIY, L.N.

Cosmic radiation doses absorbed by A.G.Nikolaev and P.R.Popovich during group orbital flight. Kosm. issl. 1 no.1:179-181 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:4)

USPENSKIY, L.N.

ACCESSION NR: AP4034803 S/0293/64/002/002/0304/0306

AUTHOR: Bochvar, I. A.; Vasil'yeva, A. A.; Keirim-Markus, I. B.; Prosina, T. I.; Sergeyeva, N. A.; Uspenskiy, L. N.

TITLE: Tissue dose of cosmic radiation received by V. F. Bykovskiy and V. V. Tereshkova during tandem orbital flight

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 2, 1964, 304-306

TOPIC TAGS: tandem flight, Vostok 5, Vostok 6, cosmic radiation, thermal neutrons

ABSTRACT: Dosimetric readings taken during tandem orbital flights of the Vostok-5 (Bykovskiy) and the Vostok-6 (Tereshkova) show that the cosmic radiation doses absorbed by cosmonauts were 80 ±5 mrad and 44 ±5 mrad, respectively. Comparison of the above figures with measurements taken during preceeding flights show that the average intensity of the absorbed radiation was 0.65 mrad x hr^{-1} or 16 mrad x 24 hr^{-1}. The estimates of absorbed doses of thermal neutrons were (1 ±15)·10^{-4} and (7 ±15)·10^{-4} rem for the Vostok-5 and the Vostok-6, respectively. Therefor the respective fluxes of thermal neutrons were (1 ±16)·10^{3} and

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4034803

$(8 \pm 16) \cdot 10^5$ cm^{-2} while their densities were 0.2 ±4 and 3 ±7 $cm^{-2} \cdot sec^{-1}$, respectively. The radiation levels on the outer skin of the space capsules were approximately 2—3 times higher than inside the space ships.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Oct63 DATE ACQ: 20May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

LAZAREVICH, I.A., inzh.; USPENSKIY, L.S., inzh.

"Influence fields of moments of oblique-angled plates" by H.Rusch, A.Hergenroder. Reviewed by I.A.Lazarevich, L.S. Uspenskii. Bet.i zhel.-bet. 9 no.5:240-3 of cover My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Briges--Design and construction)
(Rusch, H.) (Hergenroder, A.)

USPENSKIY, L.V.; SALISHCHEV, V.E., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Neurofibroma of the visceral pleura. Klin.med. 31 no.3:52-54 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Gospital'naya khirurgicheskaya klinika I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta. (Pleura--Tumors)

USPENSKIY, L. V., Moskva, I Lyublinskiy pr., d. 4, kv. 10

Healing of a lung wound after a segmental resection; experimental study. Grud. khir. 4 no.1:70-74 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N. N. Yelanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(LUNGS--SURGERY)

DZHALALBEKOVA, L.A.; VERZILIN. I.M., prof.,red.; ZUBKOV,A.I.,red.; KALESNIK, S.V., prof., red.; NEVSKIY, S.V., red.; OBRUCHEV,S.V., prof.,red.; RODIN, L.Ye.,doktor biol.nauk, red.;USPENSKIY, L.V., pis., red.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, red.; GRODENSKIY, G.P., otv. red.; LEONT'YEVA, L.B., tekhn. red.; TRUSOVA, P.L., tekhn. red.

[The globe; geographical yearbook for children] Globus; geograficheskii ezhegodnik dlia detei. Detgiz, Leningrad, 1962. 428 p. 4 maps. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk (for Verzilin). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kalesnik, Obruchev).

(Geography—Yearbooks)

USPENSKIY, L.V.

Biography of words. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.6:23-25 Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Russian language—Word formation)

USPENSKIY, Lev Vasil'yevich, pisatel'

Biography of words. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.7:45-50 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Names, Geographical)

USPENSKIY, Lev, pisatel'

Biography of words. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.10:92-93 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Russian language--Words)

USPENSKIY, Lev, pisatel'

Biography of words. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.1:88-91 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Russian language—Words)

USPENSKIY, Lev

Library terms. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.3:55-56, 64-65 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Library science—Dictionaries, Russian)

USPENSKIY, Lev, pisatel'

Biography of words. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.3:81-84 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Russian language--Words)

USPENSKIY, Lev, pisatel'

Biography of words. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.6:88-90 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Russian language—Word formation)
(Horses—Terminology)

USPENSKIY, Lev. pisatel'

Biography of words. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.9:98-99 S '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

USPENSKIY, L.V.; SLADKOVICH, V.S.

X-ray examination of the thyroid gland in myasthenia. Khirurgiia 40 no.12:35-38 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav.- prof. N.N. Yelanskiy [deceased]) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

DZHALALBEKOVA, L.A., prof.; VERZILIN, N.M., prof., red.; ZUBKOV, A.I., red.; KALESNIK, S.V., prof., red.; KISELEV, Yu.N., red.; NEVSKIY, V.V., red.; OBRUCHEV, S.V., prof., red.; RODIN, L.Ye., doktor biol. nauk, red.; USPENSKIY, L.V., red.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, red.

[The globe, a Geographical yearbook for children] Globus. [Geograficheskii ezhegodnik dlia detei.] Leningrad. Detskaia literatura, 1964. 333 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk (for Verzilin). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kiselev, Rodin). 3. Prezident Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo obshchestva (for Kiselev).

DZHALALBEKOVA, L.A.; VERZILIN, N.M., prof., red.; ZUBKOV, A.I., kand. geogr. nauk, red.; KALESNIK, S.V., red.; KISELEV, Yu.N., red.; NEVSKIY, V.V., kand. geogr. nauk, red.; RODIN, L.Ye., prof., red.; USPENSKIY, L.V., doktor biol. nauk, red.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, red.; OBRUCHEV, S.V., red.[deceased]

[The Globe, 1965; geographical yearbook for children]Globus 1965; geograficheskii ezhegodnik dlia detei. Leningrad, Detskaia literatura, 1965. 333 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk (for Verzilin). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kalesnik, Obruchev).

USPENSKIY, M.

Let's talk about your photographs. Sov.foto 22 no.6:41-45 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Photography)

SOV/177-58-5-2/30

17(

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, M.A., Colonel of the Medical Corps

TITLE: Inspection of the Medical Corps is the Most Important Method of Studying, Generalizing and Popularizing Experience (Proverka meditsinskoy sluzhby - vazhneyshiy metod izucheniya, obobshcheniya i populyarizatsii opyta)

PERIODICAL: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 5, pp 10 - 16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives general instructions for inspecting the Medical Corps and thinks that inspection is the best method for young medical officers to gain experience. He concludes that the systematic training of medical officers in military-medical institutions and, above all, in daily practical work helps to raise the organizational activity of medical officers, and thus the activity of the Medical Corps personnel of the Armed Forces, to a high level of efficiency.

Card 1/1

USPENSKIY, M.D.

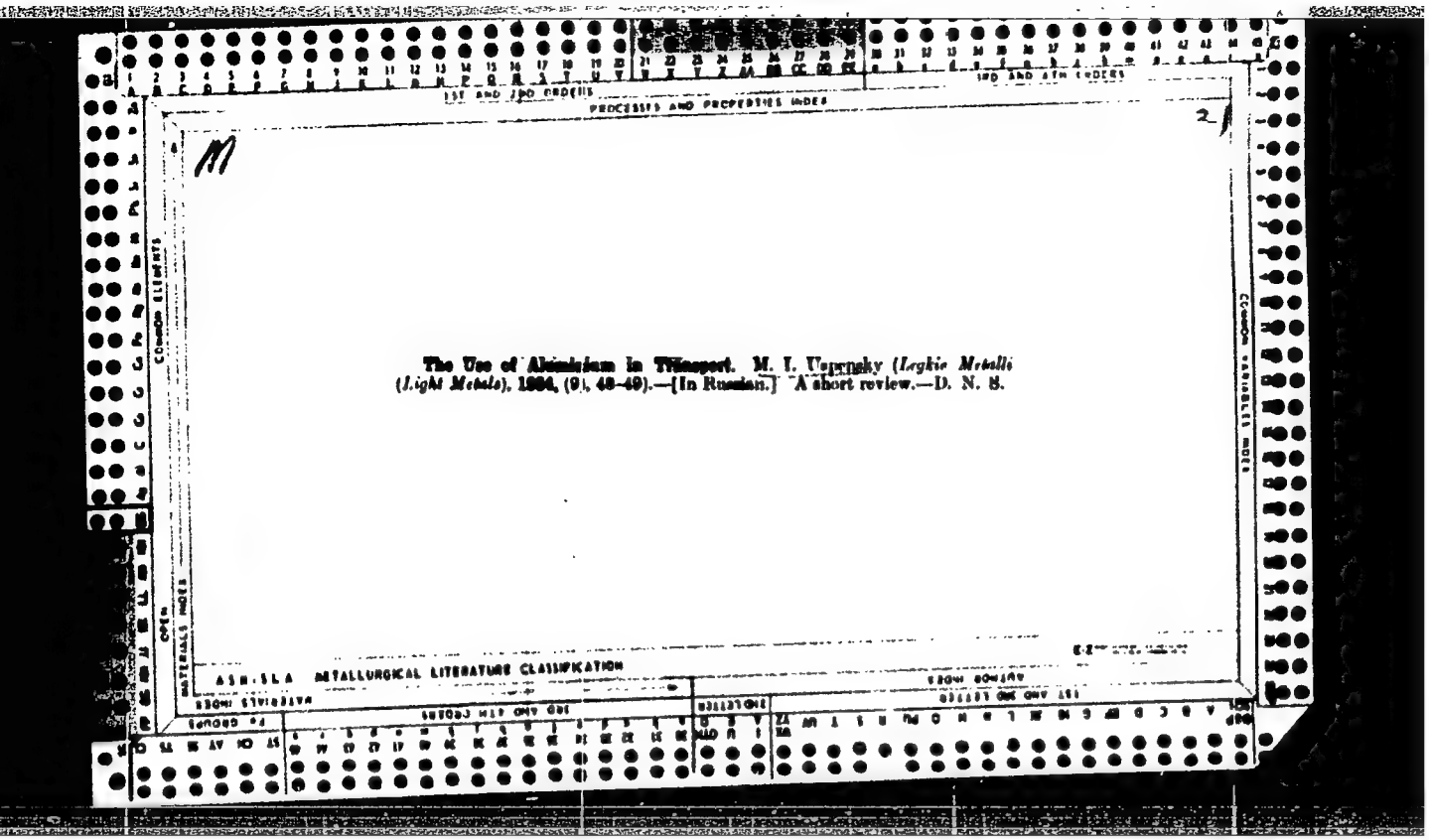
Etching of germanium crystals near dislocations. Kristallografiia 7 no.2:326-328 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Dislocations in crystals) (Germanium) (Etching)

USPENSKIY, M.G.

Medicine

Medical-insurance evaluation of results of accidents; practical aid for medical officers of the Central Admisistration of State Insurance, Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1951

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. Unclassified.



The Use of Aluminium in Transport. M. I. Usyrnsky (*Legkie Metalli* (*Light Metals*), 1934, (9), 48–49).—[In Russian.] A short review.—D. N. S.

USPENSKIY, M. I.

Ovine listerellosis.

SO: TABCON Veterinariya; Vol. 31; No. 2; February 1954; Unclassified.

Veterinarian, Krasnokholmskaya Interrayon Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory, Kalinin Oblast'.

USPENSKIY, M.I., veterinarnyy vrach.

Listerellosis in sheep. Veterinariia 31 no.2:23-25 F '54.
(MLRA 7:2)

1. Krasnokholmskaya mezhrayonnaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya Kalininskoy oblasti. (Sheep--Diseases)

USPENSKIY, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; FIAVIANOV, V.P., assistant

Using the theory of bending of anisotropic plates in designing ceilings. Sbor.trud.VISI no.4:138-146 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Ceilings) (Elastic plates and shells)

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